

Commercial



Advertiser

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

It is Rumored It Will Buy Kamalo Plantation.

The special committee which went to Molokai on Wednesday last to investigate the water supply for the American Sugar Co. at Kaunakakai, returned yesterday morning on the Lehua. Just what the committee saw or did is being made a mystery of. No questions asked in regard to the situation were answered by them. One stated he was "not at liberty to divulge anything about the committee's investigation whatever."

From various sources, however, it was learned that the American Sugar Company is about to make a proposition to take over the Kamalo plantation holdings, in order to secure its water supply. The latter plantation is said to have closed down to a large extent, all the employees having been discharged with the exception of about forty Japanese laborers who will remain under Manager McLane. Dr. Mouritz also is reported to have made the Kamalo plantation an offer to buy back the property sold by him a year ago at the same price paid to him.

A partial agreement had been made between the Kamalo company and the American Sugar Company to have the latter's mill grind for both plantations. The condition of the water at Kaunakakai and Kawaia has forestalled the erection of the mill at Kaunakakai and as a consequence no further work to a large extent will be done on Kamalo this year. The mill which is on the way here now on the Florida from New York will in all probability be stored on arrival to await the action of the directors of the American Sugar Company.

Magoon's Generous Offer.

President Magoon of the Court of Claims takes the stand that the commission is legal and that all bills contracted by the Court will hereafter be a charge against the Government and will have to be paid. He regrets the opposition which has developed against the Court of Claims, and says that people are very anxious to have their claims decided upon. He considers that the Court should consist of lawyers, and he is willing to become responsible for the entire expenses of the Court.

If Mr. Carnegie is sincere in wishing to die a poor man he should become a candidate for Senator from Montana.—The Baltimore American.

LOOKING ON IN CONGRESS

Mr. Armstrong's Special Correspondence.

PORTO RICO TARIFF ISSUE

Half-Digested Measures--The Beet Sugar Interest--Fate of the Appletons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The "inside history" of the Porto Rico legislation, like nearly all inside history of legislation, may never be fully disclosed. The friends of the Administration admit that there is great suffering among the people of the island, but that in many ways it is exaggerated for political purposes. They claim that the "15 per cent tariff" is a wise measure at present, and is satisfactory to the intelligent people of the island, but it is opposed by a financial syndicate in the States, which is furnishing the money to an active lobby of men from Porto Rico who are preying on the feelings of the Western members. The President is convinced, as he has been for some time, that this tariff is the mildest and most suitable form of legislation for the island at the present time, and members of the Senate are generally accepting his views. He believes that the responsible people of the island are not opposing him, but that a tobacco and sugar syndicate. These syndicates are not connected with the Sugar Trust, but have a single speculation in the sugar and tobacco of the island.

The sugar beet interest has not made headway here. The opposition to free trade in insular sugar has been overdone. While thousands of farmers have signed petitions to Congress protesting against free insular sugar, it is evident that the farmers, after all, are Oxnard and Myrick. The sugar beet interest is not yet strong enough to become a power in politics.

The confusion and looseness in which legislation is carried on in Congress is illustrated in the debate in the Senate on March 20. There is in the bill for the government of Porto Rico a provision which makes the Federal District Court of the island a part of the Second Judicial District of the United States. There was objection to this provision. Senator Tillman asked Senator Foraker, who has charge of the bill, whether the District Court created by Congress in the Hawaiian Bill, was not attached to the Ninth United States Circuit. Senator Foraker, who was a member of the committee which drew the Hawaiian Bill, and fully debated its judicial provisions, replied: "I remember there was some objection to that but I do not now remember whether that objection prevailed. I do not remember whether it went out or not." Senator Spooner said he thought that this provision in the Hawaiian Bill had been stricken out before the bill was passed. If it was not, it ought to have

been. When the Senators were in doubt as to what they had done, only a few days ago about the Hawaiian judiciary, Senator Tillman wisely suggested that the Hawaiian Bill should be looked up. So it was and it was proved that Hawaii was made a part of the Ninth Circuit. The minds of Senators are crowded with innumerable fragments of a diversified character, involving hundreds of interests, that no one could recall within fifteen days, a very important provision of a bill about which there had been prolonged debate. Senator Foraker then said that he would like to strike out that provision in the Hawaiian Bill. Careful legislation is simply impossible, when, if each member of Congress had a dozen distinct brain-powers, working independently, he could not even then master his work before him.

In the debate on the Loud Bill in the House, which is intended to correct grave abuses in the postoffice service, Mr. Magoon said, with anger: "One of the principal industries on both sides of the House is for members to spend their time upon the sofa in the cloak room, in the cloak room or cell of the building and then come in, with a great measure of to be voted on, and with capricious objections, thinking they are playing to the back seats of their constituents at home, helping the members of great merit."

Members of Congress are conscientious, but they are not for Congressional life as a whole. The terms of service are not at all physically impossible for them to become familiar with the details of the innumerable subjects which are before them. Besides, a large number of members are looking to reelection in the fall. They are occupied in managing their campaigns, at a great distance. A word uttered in debate is "unpopular," is at once a warning to their enemies to their constituents by the local press.

The Loud Bill, which is intended to correct abuses in the sending of cheap literature through the mails at a cost of one cent per pound, when the actual cost is several cents per pound, has been defeated. It would have saved \$20,000,000 a year and enabled a rural delivery system to be established throughout the country. The opponents of the bill, however, because they did not read the bill and the rich publishers sent out millions of circulars in opposition to it. So the majority of members, through fear of their constituents, voted against it. One member took the trouble to explain the Loud Bill to every editor in his district, and every editor at once favored it. But no other members had taken that trouble.

The failure of the great publishing houses of D. Appleton & Co., following closely upon the failure of Harper Brothers, presents one of the singular phases of American business life. These were the two largest publishing houses in America. Their business was honest and clean. They have done a vast editorial work in publishing good and valuable books. But the spirit of the age caught them, and they gradually extended their business to enormous proportions. They needed great sums of money. Instead of accumulating cash capital, they trusted to their credit among moneyed men. They unconsciously built their business craft for sailing with favorable winds, and were not prepared for financial typhoons, which come with fearful regularity in the American business climate. Shrewd business money lenders suspected that the Harpers were carrying too much sail. The moment money was refused to them they went under. Then the suspicion arose that the Appletons were in the same fix.

Moreover, the original builders of these great houses had passed away. They were hard headed, careful, eco-

nomical men, who knew what the value of money was. The younger men entered the business and were provided with places, because of the family connection. But these younger men had never seen adversity. They always stood on financial velvet. They never struggled for want of means. They lived more or less luxuriously, did not worry over the business outlook, often showed bad business judgment, did not understand the gradual changes in the publishing business, which the active, intelligent, ambitious poor young men were making, who thought "business" day and night, and had no time for dinner parties or social pleasures. The failure of these two publishing houses illustrates once more, that it is one thing to build up a great business, and another thing to keep it up for a generation.

The city of Savannah has just honored Admiral Dewey with a public reception. An invitation was extended to Surgeon-General Wyman and to Mr. W. O. Smith, to become the guests of the city at the same time. Dr. Wyman desired to inspect the new quarantine station near Savannah, and in view of Mr. Smith's former connection with the Hawaiian Board of Health, he urged Mr. Smith to join him. At the banquet given to the Admiral, Mr. Smith responded to the toast, "Our New Possessions."

The Admiral's friends say that he is a poor politician. When he is asked about the Manila battle, he says, "I had the best ships, the best guns, the best officers and men, and of course I whipped the Spanish."

The Court of Claims had decided against the claim of Dewey's squadron, that it is entitled to extra compensation, because it fought a superior force. It was admitted that it fought a superior force, provided the Spanish land batteries could be counted as part of the force. The court, which was disposed to allow the claim, after due consideration, held that the land batteries could not be counted in. The Admiral joined in the claim, out of consideration for his officers and men, and is personally satisfied with the verdict.

W. N. A.

CONSUL MOET RECALLED.

Monsieur Vizzavona to Return to Honolulu.

It has been an open secret for the past month or so that Consul Henri Moet, representing the French Republic, is to leave Honolulu soon, having been ordered to a more important post. Just where that post is located, Consul Moet will not say, but as he has been Vice-Consul for some time at New York, his promotion in the consular service will be to a place of rank.

Who will succeed Monsieur Moet is not definitely known, but it is learned on good authority that Monsieur Antoine Vizzavona, Vice-Consul at Bombay, will be sent here. Monsieur Vizzavona is well remembered in Honolulu, having served as Vice-Consul during the days just preceding the overthrow of the monarchy under Consul d'Anglade. When the provisional government was organized, D'Anglade was called to Paris and Vizzavona held the office as charge d'affaires until the arrival of Consul Verleye. After the latter's death Monsieur Vossion became Consul. About three years ago Monsieur Vizzavona was recalled, and after a short visit to his native Isle of Corsica, was sent to Bombay.

Consul Moet's leaving will be regretted deeply by many friends. Of a genial disposition and with a talent for entertaining he has been made much of during his stay in Honolulu.

At another peace conference England might be tempted to suggest that the kopie be excluded from civilized warfare.—The Washington Star.

SURGEON GEN. WYMAN

How He Guards Health Of Nation.

TALKS OF BLACK PLAGUE

A Cordon of Quarantine Stations About the Country--Source of Peril From Rats.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Among the distinguished guests in Savannah is Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, the head of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

As head of the Marine Hospital Service, which is practically the United States health department, Dr. Wyman occupies a very important position, and especially so at present, when epidemic diseases threaten the country from various quarters. It is the chief duty of the service to prevent these diseases from entering this country and to stamp them out, in conjunction with the local authorities, should they secure a foothold.

"The Marine Hospital service now has fourteen quarantine stations under its control," said Dr. Wyman, when asked to give some idea of the work under his care. "Beginning at Delaware Bay we have two, one at the breakerwater and the other at Red Bank, including extensive accommodations for the landing of large numbers of immigrants. These stations are for the protection of Philadelphia and all the adjacent territory. In Chesapeake Bay, we have two, one at Fisherman's Islands off Cape Charles and the other the ship Jameson anchored in Hampton Roads. There are a number of inspection stations at the small ports along the coast of the Carolinas and one large disinfecting station built out in the stream near Annapolis. Then comes Savannah and next is the South Atlantic station at Blackbeard Island, with Brunswick a little further South. Off the coast of Florida we have the Dry Tortugas. On the Gulf we have stations at Ship Island and Pascagoula. On the Pacific coast there is a station at San Diego and another at San Francisco, the latter the finest in the United States. There is an inspection station at Eureka, Cal., and a quarantine station at Astoria, Ore., at the mouth of the Columbia river. At Hoquiam, Wash., there is an inspection station, and at Port Townsend, Wash., a large disinfecting station for Puget Sound. This completes the list."

It will be seen that this almost gives a belt around the entire coast of the United States. New York and Boston prefer to have their own quarantine. Dr. Wyman believes, however, that the time is not far distant when the entire maritime quarantine of the United States will be in charge of the Marine Hospital Service.

"Besides maintaining the stations named," said Dr. Wyman, "we have a quarantine officer at every port in Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as in the Philippine Islands, and under the act now about to be passed by Congress national quarantine will be established in the Hawaiian Islands. Besides this our foreign quarantine service is considerable. We have fifteen commissioned officers in the European season looking after the sanitation of ships about to depart for this country. Quarantine officers are also stationed at Hongkong and at Kobe and Yokohama, Japan. The services of these officers are of great value in looking after emigrants and merchandise from infected ports."

The Bubonic Plague.

As to the bubonic plague and its prospect for reaching or not reaching this country, Dr. Wyman said: "The nearest infected point to the United States is Honolulu, where a close watch is being kept upon the disease. It prevails to some extent at Hongkong and slightly in the Philippines. It is very prevalent at Calcutta and Bombay, and has been reported from Aden at the entrance to the Red sea. It was at Oporto and Lisbon, Portugal, and crossed from there to Santos, Brazil, where it is said to be now exact. It is also reported unofficially from Rosario in the Argentine Republic. Naturally every precaution is being taken to prevent its introduction into this country. The closest supervision is exercised upon vessels hailing from infected or suspected ports and thorough quarantine and disinfection is enforced where there is the slightest ground for suspicion."

Dr. Wyman recently issued a pamphlet, giving the history and characteristics of the bubonic plague, which he

BRITISH TROOPS UNDER GEN. FRENCH MAKING A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE.



(Redrawn from the Illustrated London News by the Advertiser's Special Artist.)

(Continued on Page 2.)